

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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## "GOD IS LOVE AND NOTHING ELSE"

(To the Editor of the Interior Journal.)

The above motto expresses the central idea involved in the gospel as preached by the distinguished and tireless evangelist, Gen. O. Barnes. Believing the above statement involves serious and injurious error, this paper is written for the express purpose of attacking and refuting the argument by which it is thought to be sustained. Solomon said, "God made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." His attitude in the line of religious inventions has been demonstrated to be quite as wonderful as in other departments. Nor is the end yet. Still they come. "God is love and nothing else" is the germ thought of one of our latest as it was of one of his first inventors. Vain is the effort of human wisdom to define God; to exhaust his nature by a definition in the dialects of men, is beyond his ken. Zagar put the question to Job, "Canst thou bid out the Almighty unto perfection?" If God Himself were to exhaust His own nature in a definition, in the language of earth, man could not comprehend Him. His nature is incomprehensible and His ways are past finding out.

Our first argument that forbids the acceptance of the above definition, is the fact that God is not so defined in the bible. We believe it to be impossible to magnify beyond the truth the love that God bears toward the fulfillment of man. The extent of His love is past finding out. The gift of His Son alone measures the extent and magnitude of that love. Theo who is able to predicate the Son of God? He is so much and nothing else. Certainly "God is love." The Apostle John so declares twice in one chapter (1 John iv. 8 and 16). But is He "nothing else?" We shall see. The bible reveals the following definitions of God: 1st, "God is love," 2d, "God is light," (1st John 5:3). "For the Lord thy God is a consuming fire, even a jealous God," (Deut. iv. 24). Here we have an exhortation to Israel, by their dying leaders, Moses, warning them against the sin of idolatry, by its sure consequences. "For the Lord thy God is a consuming fire, even a jealous God." This definition implies that there is something in the nature of God besides love, that necessitates the punishment for the sin of idolatry. No, so the second definition, "God is light," the antithesis of which is darkness, expresses that attribute to the Divine nature by which He intuitively discerns the secret aims of all hearts and at the same time there is revealed the implied purpose of condemning the guilty. To take up one single definition of God, angel, man, demon, or any other creature, given as expressive of only one prominent characteristic and thereby exclude every other attribute that may equally belong to the nature of the being, is destructive of all canonical biblical hermeneutics recognized among exegetes. Each definition of God, as recorded in the bible, can only exclude its antithesis, which is excluded. The antithesis of "love" is hatred and is excluded. So that the definition "God is love" excludes all darkness as belonging to Him, so the definition "God is love" excludes all hatred as inhering in the Divine nature. Verily He takes no pleasure in the death of him who dies. For "who will you die, O man or Israel?" In order that men might not love God so loved the world as to give His only Son to die upon the cross. The love of God commands the adoring wonder of angels, but there is more in God than can be read in all His wonderful love.

2 Our second argument is based upon the use in the bible of certain qualifying adjectives and terms as descriptive of the Divine nature as related to sin. "God is angry with the wicked every day," (Ps. vii. 11-12). "If I turn not, He will vex me," (Job. ix. 24). "He hath bent His bow and made it ready," (Ps. cxvi. 1). "And is jealous and the Lord revengeth and is furious." The Lord will take vengeance upon His adversaries and He reserves wrath for His enemies," (Num. x. 35). "And will not argue the wicked," (Ps. lxxviii. 1). "The wages of sin is death. The wages of the transgressor is hard; the soul that sinneth shall die; he that believeth not shall be damned. These shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous shall live forever." Do not these use of the word of God demonstrate there is something in the Divine nature that necessitates the punishment of the wicked? Is the purpose of God in the punishment of an accomplished when the sinner is led to repentance? If so, the sinner merits his own pardon by his repentance. The word of God distinctly denies the possibility of pardon and salvation without an atonement of blood, vicarious in nature. "Without the shedding of blood" there would have been no pardon. Repentance, nor anything else can be, can ever supplement the atonement of Christ, or constitute the one great reason in the mind of God for the pardon of sin. Repentance is indispensable to pardon; it is included in the appointed method of receiving pardon, after the atonement of Christ has procured it, but is never to be confounded with the price of our pardon, which is the death of Jesus Christ and "nothing else."

3 Our third argument is based upon the commission as recorded by Luke 24:46. "Thus it is written and thus it behooved

Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead the third day," and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in all nations in His Name, beginning at Jerusalem." "If he hath not risen from the dead, the whole question, whether 'God is love and nothing else' is involved in the declaration of the word of God; and upon it we rest our case. What kind of necessity was there that Christ must suffer? Did it come in the way of an atonement to Him? If so, then it was not a moral atonement, and the suffering of Christ ought not to have been entered for any cause. But the reason for His suffering was a moral reason. The reason affected the very nature of God and involved the ability of the divine government. Without it man's sin could not be pardoned, and his eternal ruin must be sealed. Since the moral necessity for the death of Christ resulted in God, did that necessity originate in the attributes of God's love, or in some other attribute of the Deity? Listen to the prayer of the dying Lamb of God - "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Let God's almighty hand of "love and nothing else" take from the cup of death to the promised joys and quivering lips of His own Son? Listen again to that cry of agony, wrung from his breaking heart as He lay upon the cross, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Does "love and nothing else" forsake his dearest and only Son in the extremity of his darkest hour, when the soul is struggling under the pain of death? No, no! - nor shouldst thou. Then Christ must die, because God's law, which was a true exponent of the Divine nature, in regard to sin, condemned the sinner to die, and Christ came into the world to die upon the cross, as a vicarious offering for the sins of the whole world. The law of God represented that attribute of God that secures justice to every subject of the divine government. It was therefore the justice of God and not His love that required the atonement of Christ.

A certain king is said to have published an edict to the subjects of his realm, that whosoever was proven guilty of a given crime, should suffer the loss of both his eyes. His own son was found to be guilty. The king "loved" his son that he gave up one of his two eyes and then ordered the destruction of only one eye of his son. It was "love and nothing else" that caused him to give up his own eye, but it was his justice, as expressed in his law, that required the infliction of the penalty. "By holding therefore both the goodness and severity of God," (Rom. ix. 22). In the death of Christ for sin, we behold His severity or justice - in the resurrection of Christ, for the pardon of sin, we behold the wonder of wonders, the love of God that passeth all understanding. Human language can be trusted as a reliable method of the communication of thought and correct rationalization, "God is love and nothing else," expresses a half truth, and is therefore deceptive and misleading.

Whether the atonement of Christ shall be extended to the future life to such as reject it in this, because they prefer the pleasures of sin, is settled affirmatively by those who accept the full truth of the gospel. There is one strong presumptive evidence, however, against the probability of such extension. That evidence is the notorious fact that those persons whose lives are wholly given to the service of this world, are the most ready to embrace the doctrine and the most eager to advocate it. It affords indulgence to a life that rejects the Son of God, with the flattering notion that the fire of hell will prove a more potent influence than attended the gospel here. Any doctrine that encourages the wicked to cry peace! peace! when there is no peace, is most dangerous and is to be avoided.

4 Our fourth argument is based upon the penalty God annexed to the introduction of sin into the world. Was it death, certain and irrevocable, annexed as the wages of sin? Was it merely an arbitrary punishment that God might or might not make? Did He unnecessarily doom the race to waste down, through all the ages of his world, through tears and groans, to the dark grave? Was it "love and nothing else" that necessitated the infliction of death? True it is - the devil has "the power of death," (Heb. ii. 14). But who endowed him with such power? Is the arm of Satan the equal of the almighty arm of God? Did the devil inflict the penalty of death to sin or did God? If God, who did He? Was it "love and nothing else" that moved Him, or was it the justice and holiness of God? It was the latter; therefore, that "God is love and nothing else" is a distorted conception of the Godhead, unsupported by reason and disproved by revelation.

With reluctance, this paper has prepared for publication, on account of the high esteem in which the distinguished evangelist is held by the writer and admiration of his unsurpassed devotion to the gospel as he understands it. Wherein we may have expressed an erroneous thought or failed to state the truth, may our loving Father overlook the error, for He is our Father, and lead us into the whole truth and bring us, through the finished atonement of His own Son, to the Father's eternal home in Heaven.

W. L. WILLIAMS

## THINGS IN GENERAL

ANSWER THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

We may say of men, no matter how faithful they are to public trusts, or how highly endowed with capacity for the performance of official duties, there are others who can take their places and acquire themselves with equal credit and honor. But it is not so easily said of institutions which have grown into monumental greatness through the preserving labor of a community of workers. Such an institution is the Interior Journal. To the one head and heart that has wisely chosen its policy, bourn the burdens of its weight of responsibility and bravely dictated and defended its tone and temper - the one dominant, unflinching, unswerving spirit that has pushed the enterprise to its present altitude - rightfully attaches a large share of credit, not the smallest portion of which would be withheld from the faithful correspondents, reporters, contributors, types and a liberal and intelligent constituency.

The last issue of the Interior Journal was the sixteenth anniversary of its existence. Born under a cloud, the first years of its career were marked by trials and disappointments which called forth an outpouring of more unrelenting toil and perseverance as the price of its existence than any other established institution in the country. During the 16 years of its life it has never for a single day stood an idle toiler on sand the struggle of its patrons to improve their individual fortunes and elevate the community. From a cross-road village, Stanford has grown into a city of no small pretensions, and those pretensions are justified by an increase of wealth and social as well as industrial prominence. The county and surrounding country have progressed in like proportion. By the Interior Journal as a means of communication, to say the least, is due a large share of credit for much that has been accomplished. Stanford and Lincoln county is largely endowed with a share of the elements which distinguish Kentucky, but with all her lovely women, dotted horses and fine bluegrass lands, her most distinguished feature abroad is her local paper. Wherefore it was but justly said that each and every public spirited citizen of Lincoln county is its most devoted friend and well wisher.

Wherever the Interior Journal is known is also known and honored its editor. Throughout Kentucky, at least, it is better known as "Watson's Paper" than by its proper name. For the 13 years that he has owned, edited and I was about to say, printed it, he has been so closely and personally identified with it in every feature of its make up that the wordless type which he in the dust, under the "imposing stone," and the broken "quoin" which have hidden behind the "gilded stand" have learned to know their master and tremble lest he will some day find and hustle them into service.

Among the various influences which have contributed to the upbuilding of this institution, none were more potent in faithfulness, punctuality and unvaried interest than the letters of dear old J. W. Falstaff, which began with the birth of the paper. An issue without a letter from Bro. Bagle wouldn't look natural.

Said Col. Richards, postmaster: "I am surprised at Watson's failure to do the accustomed bawling up in the anniversary day of the Interior Journal. I am in a position to know a good deal about the business of the paper and its circulation. The mail circulation now reaches the thousands and is constantly increasing in weight. The paper positively goes to every country and state upon the globe, save Africa, and to every State and Territory in the United States, but one or two. By Europe, especially upon the track of Brother Barnes' travels, they go in great numbers and not as single copies. As to local distribution, there is not a single pigeon-hole, lock box or call card in the office that does not contain one or more copies of the Interior Journal upon publication days; and Mr. Bagle says it is rare that any subscriber refuses the paper and never for any other reason than inability to pay for its continuance. As a patron of the postal service for stamps, etc., and as a creditor of mail matter, money orders, postal notes and registered letters, the Interior Journal is the farthest of any other business enterprise in the city. I am infinitely rather see the country-seat removed from the town than that the Interior Journal should remove or cease publication."

Verily, the morning star is brighter than it ever appeared to any man now living, and nearer the earth than it will be again for 340 years. The fact that a man has to get up before daylight to see the show presents a large audience. Rather than get out of bed at 5 o'clock these cold mornings to gaze at Venus, many persons will prefer to wait 340 years, when the weather may be warmer.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficiency of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the System, cures Constipation, etc.

For sale by A. R. Penny, Stanford.

## LIBERTY, CASEY COUNTY.

-We regret to see the weather behaving so badly during our meeting, but Bro. Rogers says we must bear the cross before the crown.

-We venture to say that we can show up more dogs during church services than any place in Kentucky. They appear to understand the ringing of the bell for services as the house is soon filled after it is rung.

-A wedding came off in the parlor of the Pierce & Coffey Hotel on Friday about noon. The gentleman was a Mr. Phillips, of this county, and a Miss Stachouse, of Missouri. The ceremony was performed by Eld. W. P. Thomas, of this place.

-Elder John I. Rogers is still with us and our people are greatly pleased with him as well as with his manner of presenting the plain gospel. He has fine audience to hear him. Only one has made the confession up to this time, but from the deep interest and close attention it is evident that grand results will follow before he leaves this place.

The types made a wonderful mistake in my last letter. In describing the scenes that took place in the court room you made it appear that the "bug juice" applied to our worthy county judge, instead of to those who were interrupting the court whilst in session, when nothing could have been further from the intention of your correspondent. I never for a moment entered my mind to do a gentleman and friend such injustice.

-Miss Nannie Brown, of Hustonville, has been visiting in our town and vicinity for some days. She returned to her home in day. Mrs. Stanley, a handsome widow of your county, has been in attendance several days during our meeting. Our young friend, Tom Sanders, seems to be very much interested in the meeting or some other attraction, as he is with us every night. It is suspected by some that the attraction lies in another object.

HEROINES OF THE BLIZZARD. - Two youthful, almost girlish, school-teachers out in Nebraska distinguished themselves greatly in the recent blizzard that the warm-hearted people of the State are to raise testimonial funds for them. Minnie Freeman was in her school in the "Valley District" when the wind blew off the roof and the door. In spite of her terror and confusion, she managed to tie a dozen of the little flock together, and taking the youngest child in her arms she made her way through the blinding storm to the nearest farm-house, three quarters of a mile distant. Louise Rorer, the other heroine, was unsuccessful in her attempt to rescue three children, but her energy and self sacrifice will result in her losing one, if not both of her feet. The State Superintendent of Schools has undertaken the trusteeship of the testimonial funds.

EXCURSION TO NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE. - Now is the time for a trip to New Orleans or Mobile, when on Mardi Gras, Feb. 14th, and the week previous the Grand cities will be gay and ever before in their history. To enable everyone to enjoy the magnificent Mardi Gras festival at small expense, round trip tickets at one fare to New Orleans and Mobile will be sold by the Queen and Crescent Route on Feb. 8th and five following days, good to return until Feb. 28th. With its triumphal processions, grand public receptions, parades and balls, Mardi Gras affords a programme of attractions not excelled by any historic pageant of the old world. Remember the Queen and Crescent is the direct and quickest route South.

Christian Scientists. Have you ever tried the faith cure for your rheumatism? Patient. I'm trying it now. I've got in my pocket the left hand foot of a graveyard slab that was kicked in the dark of the moon, and I've bound it. I don't think it's helping me. [N. Y. Sun]

Bi-sexile or le p-p-p consists of 366 days; it is such a year of the current reckoning as is even divisible by 4 except those of 1800, 1900 &c, that are divisible by 100 and not by 400, the ref-er-ence will be no leap year in 1800 and 1904.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fester Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or a money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by A. R. Penny, Stanford, Ky.

Their Business Booming. Probably no one thing has caused such a revival of trade at A. R. Penny's Drug Store as his giving away to his customers so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. His trade is so much increased in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Gravel, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Space Up. You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are slightly nervous and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, such as coffee, or brandy, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at A. R. Penny's Drug Store.

## GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

-There was a slight fall of snow, sometimes called the "beautiful," Wednesday night.

-Mr. Mills, of your city, has located here, where he will follow his trade as a shoemaker.

-L. C. Hopper has brought out the grocery of E. Brown and will run the business at the old stand.

-The people of Lancaster are exceedingly anxious that the rumor regarding the removal of Brother J. C. Randolph to Lancaster will prove correct.

-E. Brown has leased an interest in the flouring mill here and the firm name will be Denny & Brown. There is no better flour made than that by the Lancaster Mills.

-A recent article of Mr. Soule Smith, "Falcon," in the Louisville Times has led many to believe that Bro. Barnes has at last converted him. Now if he will wheel into line and say as much for Bro. Barnes as he has said against him, all will be well.

-Col. S. A. Nawell, of Somerset, is in the city. Judge George McClure, of Mt. Vernon, was in Lancaster on Wednesday night. Mrs. Hugh Smith is better than she has been for some time. Captain M. Salter is assigned to James Herring's, the latter having commenced distilling Wednesday.

-Mr. W. A. Berkele and Miss Kate Wherritt stole a march upon the people by getting married at the Wednesday night prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church. The affair had been managed so quietly that perhaps no more than half a dozen people knew of it. The groom is a son of Hon. Wm. Berkele, of Bryantville, the bride a daughter of W. H. Wherritt, Esq., of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Moffat, of Stanford, after which the pair left for Danville, to catch the "cannon ball" train for New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Berkele will reside in Shreveport, La., after the wedding tour is over.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, speaks thus lucidly of prohibition: "As a matter of fact I don't see anything wrong with prohibition. It works very well in Kansas. The prohibition people have the prohibition law - that's what they wanted - and the whisky drinkers have all the whisky they want. There seems to be no reason for complaint there."

Prof. Wiggins and all of the other prophesies fail to dry weather, but (taster's) chicken cholera cure never fails. If it does your money will be refunded by McKibben & Sings.



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DR. W. B. PENNY,  
DENTIST,  
Stanford - - - Kentucky.



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The greatest reduction in price ever known at WALTER FIELDS' first-class shoe and repair shop. Thanking my friends for their past favors I will let the same to the public. All kinds of work done in the best of style and warranted to give satisfaction or no pay. Anything in iron or wood that you want given a trial and be convinced. Hasty New York to you all.  
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South side Main street, opposite Christian church lot and adjoining the Presbyterian church lot. For terms, price, etc., call on Geo. D. Warren.  
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PHOTOGRAPHER,  
DANVILLE, KY.

Has removed to his elegant new building opposite the post office and is better than ever prepared to accommodate the public with his pictures from Photographs to life-size. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. M. MARTIN,**  
BRODERICK, KY., May, 1887.  
Albright & Martin beg to inform their many friends and customers that they have changed to first name to  
**MARTIN & PERKINS.**

The new firm hopes not only to sustain the reputation of the old, but to make many improvements in the manufacture of tobacco which will be to the interest of our customers. We will devote special attention to our Natural Leaf brand of Kentucky's best leaf. (Thanking you for past favors and asking for a continuation of your trade, we remain,  
Respectfully,  
J. M. MARTIN & PERKINS.

## Posted.

This is to notify the public that we will not permit any hunting or other trespassing on our farms, but we will punish any person or persons so trespassing to the full extent of the law.  
Nov. 4, 1887.  
**JAMES PEPPER, JR.**  
**C. M. FEASAND,**  
**J. H. MILLER,**  
**WILLIAM BECK.**

**WOOD WALLACE,**  
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AND AGENTS FOR THE  
**INDIANAPOLIS LAUNDRY.**

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Illustrated.

Harper's Bazar is a house journal. It combines the best literature and the best illustrations with the latest intelligence and the most interesting facts. Each number has cleverly written and short stories, practical and timely essays, light poems, humorous sketches, etc. Its price is so low that a family plate supplement will allow you to believe to save many times the cost of the subscription, and paper on social etiquette, the decorative art, house keeping in all its branches, cooking, etc., make it useful in every household and a true promoter of economy. Its editorials are written by good sense and not a line is admitted to the columns that could offend the most fastidious taste.

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Price Yearly.  
Harper's Bazar, \$1.00  
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The Volume of the Bazar begins with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscribers will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed \$1 per volume) for \$7 per Volume.  
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Who do not take the Herald and Presbyterian, should  
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Sample copy of this paper and a beautiful steel engraving.

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Size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches.  
Or send name and address of ten or more Presbyterians of different families who do not now take the paper, and receive the Calendar and sample copy free. Send at once. Duration of use of church and pastor, and say where you wish the paper sent.  
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## WORK AND WORKERS.

The work of the Greenback (Pa.) glass plant has been commenced.

On the Greenback farm, Big Sewickley Creek, Pa., 300 coke ovens are being erected.

The anthracite production for 1887 was 2,505,470 tons, an increase of 2,577,229 tons over the previous year.

The coke ovens at New Castle, Pa., have shut down indefinitely. It is said that the industry was not a profitable one.

All the New York and New Jersey mills, excepting two which have been obliged to shut down for want of stock, are very active.

The Stewart Iron Company, of Sharon, Pa., have started eight puddling furnaces. This department has not been operated for a long time.

The Hostetter-Bagley syndicate has completed its purchase of 15,000 acres of coal land in the Pleasant Unity district, in the Connellsville region.

A Western railroad company has just purchased 6,000 acres of coal land, which it will develop. Another is prepared to ship 500 cars of coal per day.

Reports from Ohio show that the carpenters will have a little more to do than usual, and that there is a large amount of work in readiness for the spring.

A Hamilton (O.) company has built suitable machines which will cut eighty-five holes in tank iron at once, and also shears that make an eight-foot cut at once.

Wagon of Western window-glass blowers, which are on a sliding scale, have been increased five per cent. because of the recent advance in the price of window glass.

The boot and shoe factories in Massachusetts are all running full time, and most manufacturers have enough business on hand to keep them busy three months.

Kestell County, Ill., promises to come up as a coal mining region. A four-foot vein has been found at ninety feet near Yorkville, and it is thought this is a true vein.

The production of coal in the United States in 1887 amounted to 110,000,000 gross tons; total value at mines \$175,000,000. Coke, 8,000,000; spot value, \$11,000,000. Big industry.

The earnings of farmers do not appear to be increasing like the earnings of manufacturers. Government reports show a decline in farm values from \$14 and \$15 to \$12.50 per acre in 1886.

At Hunstontown, Pa., the prospectors have got down to a depth of 355 feet, but have found no coal. There is money enough on hand to go 105 feet further, and an effort is being made to raise sufficient to go at least 500 feet.

The latest reports from the lumber regions of the South Atlantic coast point to a very heavy increase in the supply of yellow pine, spruce, cypress, and hard woods of all kinds, for both the Northeastern and Northwestern markets.

A new and immense vein of coal is being opened at Williamsburg, Fremont County, Col., by the Santa Fe Railway Company. This mine will shortly be producing largely and assist in supplying the people in Kansas, who have been short of fuel.

It is reported that the Italian Government is endeavoring through its Minister to this country to make arrangements with American manufacturers of steel for furnishing armor plates for Italian war vessels, the intention being to secure a source of steel supply outside of Europe in the event of war on that continent.

The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company at Chicago, Ill., has made an agreement with all the iron, with the exception of the rail-steel makers. According to the agreement, the day-laborers are required to accept a reduction of ten per cent. There are about 250 men who are directly interested in this cut. The tonnage men will be paid the same as last year.

SEBASTIAN CLARK, contractor, of New York, has agreed to construct a tunnel, costly and difficult, and forty miles of road for the Wheeling & Harrisburg Railroad Company, between Wheeling and Hovestown, O. The line is to connect with the following roads: Cleveland & Canton, Condit Valley, Cleveland & Youngstown, Niles & New Lisbon and the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The total number of coke ovens in the United States, up to the time when last noted, was 22,567; building, 4,154. The production of coke for 1887 was 6,453,320 tons, costing at oven \$1.95 per ton. Six years ago there were only 11,119 ovens, and the cost at ovens was then \$1.38 per ton. Pennsylvania has produced 70 per cent. of all the coke made in the United States. The consumption of coal for 1887 was 10,088,522 tons. New coke works are still being projected.

## A WILDCAT'S JUMP.

Thirty-Three Feet at a Bound, from a Rest, and Capturing a Pheasant.

"Thirty feet at a bound is no uncommon jump for a wildcat," says Sheriff John W. Hoffman, one of Pike County's greatest sportsmen and hunters, to a Milford (Pa.) correspondent of the New York Sun.

"I have measured a wildcat's jump that showed a clear space of thirty-three feet between start and finish, and it was a standing jump at that; or, rather, it was a sitting jump, for the animal was crouching in the snow when it made the leap. I was hunting in the woods near Little Log Tavern, Pa., and came on the track of this wildcat, which I followed a long distance in the snow. Suddenly the track ended in a spot where the animal had crouched. I looked around to see what had become of the trail, and two rods ahead of me saw a bunch of pheasants' feathers where the snow had been scattered about, and from that spot the track led on again. I understood at once that the wildcat had been hunting for his dinner and had discovered a pheasant wandering in the snow. The cat crept to within two rods of the unsuspecting bird, and that being near enough to suit him, shot himself through the air and landed on top of the pheasant before the bird, at quick as pheasants are, could get out of his way.

"The track and blood marks of the pheasant on the snow were so fresh that I thought I had just seen the wildcat before he got in the swamp, and got a chance to get at it through the narrow trail. I hurried on ahead of the trail, and found that I was close to the wildcat, that I had suspected, for I saw him before he had devoured his prey. Not more than half of the pheasant's carcass was a magnificent old cock, had just left the cat's mouth's gullet. The other half never passed down. I sent a runner to the wildcat's heart, and he brought me another big bird. That one was right straight up in the air, and he fell back down on his back. From the great length of the leap the animal had made, I captured his prey, I had expected to see a young and healthy cat. As was, however, greatly surprised when I examined the carcass to discover that it was a very old wildcat, past and lank, and almost to the point of starvation. The cat's hunger had not been satisfied by the pheasant, and he was so hungry that he would not let the pheasant go until he had eaten it all.

## CHURCH WORK ABROAD.

The missionary work of the Religious Trinit Society of London is carried on in 130 different languages.

A Scotch evangelist, after thirty-two years in China, is of the opinion that in fifty years more the empire may have become Christianized through Christian missions.

It is stated that Christian missions number over two million adherents in heathen lands, and the indications are that the number will reach twenty million by the year 1900.

The aggregate circulation of Bibles in foreign lands by the American Bible Society during the past year was over half a million copies. In seventy-one years the society has distributed in all parts of the world 48,324,906 copies.

This statement is made by the North China News that a benevolent gentleman in the United States, at present anonymous, has subscribed \$300,000 for the establishment of a university at Nankin. It is hoped that the amount will be increased by contributions to \$500,000.

The Moravians have an important mission on the Mosquito Coast, Central America, among a mixed population of Indians, Creoles and Spaniards. It was begun in 1819. Down to 1881 it has been quite successful, and at the beginning of that year there were about a thousand communicants.

CHRISTIANITY is now the faith of over 2,000,000 of the Indian population—a number twelve times as large as that of those who follow the teachings of Buddha; whereas in 1830 there were only 27,000 native Protestants in all India, Ceylon and Burma; in 1871 there were 318,351. The Government expends \$170,000 per annum in supplying the spiritual wants of the troops and civil service.

A STRIKING illustration of the reflex benefits of foreign missions is seen in the case of the Hermannsburg parish, Germany. In thirty years from the time the people began their foreign mission enterprise this church had about 150 missionaries and more than 200 native helpers in their missions, with 3,000 communicants. During the first seven years of this time the home church received 10,000 members.

Two hundred and fifty millions of women depend for the Gospel upon the women of the churches of America. Nine-tenths of the contributions to foreign missions are given by one-tenth of the church membership, while only one half of the membership give anything. The average amount per member is fifty cents per annum—only the seventh part of a cent per year for the conversion of a thousand million of people.

Missions have had a rapid growth even when compared with that of the churches in the use of miracles. In seventy years after the first preaching of the apostles it has been estimated that there were a hundred thousand Christians in all the world. In India, seventy years after Carey's first baptism of a native convert, there were in India and British Burma alone 73,000 native Christian communicants and a nominal Christian population of over 300,000.

The Reformed church in Hungary has existed since the time of the great reformation in the sixteenth century. It is a strong and somewhat non-progressive church. At the present time, of organized congregations there are 1,080, with 1,529 pastors. It has schools attended by 292,385 pupils, with 2,278 teachers. It has theological halls attended by 300 students. Under its direction, and at its expense, services are held occasionally on behalf of scattered Protestants in 3,261 places.

At a recent meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal church the following appropriations were made: For Africa, \$10,000, an increase of \$5,000 over last year; for South America, \$15,500, an increase of \$15,000; for China, \$118,527, an increase of \$12,000; for Germany, \$25,000; for Switzerland, \$11,400; for Scandinavia, including Denmark, Norway and Sweden, \$14,472, a decrease of about \$30,000; for North India, \$22,000, an increase of \$6,000; for South India, \$21,000, a decrease of \$11,000; for Bulgaria and Turkey, \$21,054, an increase of \$4,858.

## GAMES AND GAMESTERS.

A CASE is before the courts of Philadelphia in which a citizen is trying to regain \$50,000 won from him by gamblers.

DURING the last six years two men of New York, Conn., have played fifteen hundred games of cribbage. Neither one has at any time gained a lead of more than fifty games, and the leader at present has only twenty games to his credit.

THREE years ago the manager of a silver mine in Australia played a game of cribbage with an employee to see whether the latter should pay \$500 or \$750 for a one-fourteenth share in the mine. The employee won, and his share is now worth \$1,000,000.

A WEALTHY young man had been playing roulette and lost all his purse had contained. In desperation he searched his clothes and found upon a \$1,000 bank note. He was about to place it on the table, but seeing that the avareous eye of the dealer fixed upon him, he defiantly burned the note and fled the presence of his gambler friends.

SOME months ago a young woman, who went by the name of "Joe," was noticed among the gaming dens of an Eastern city. She played far constantly, and seemed to have a peculiar system which she followed closely. Beginning with ten dollars, she kept on winning until she won eight thousand dollars and then disappeared.

A CINCINNATI member of the gaming fraternity relates a year concerning a member of the profession who lived and died years ago. On one occasion he refused to leave a game to establish a claim to heirship in a matter of forty thousand dollars. When the subject was in his coffin a friend placed a dice box in his hand, knowing "who would want to challenge the evil one if he met him."

A SOUTHERN gambler of the last century ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorn; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card-table and, seizing a large punch-bowl, said: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning! Old or even, for fifteen thousand guineas!" "Old," replied the peer, calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall, and, on the pieces being counted, there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his fifteen thousand guineas; but, if tradition be correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

A GAMBLER of Portland, Me., recently gained the reputation of being a man of great nerve. He was behind the faro table the other night when several men from a neighboring town came in and sat down to the game. They ran high until \$750 was on the table waiting the turn of a card. The gambler had before this made up his mind that the outsiders had put up some sort of a job on him, and were going to beat him, so he whipped out a revolver and coolly announced that he was going to take every thing in sight, and if any body objected let him say so. Nobody objected. The revolver was aimed at one of the men, and the Portland gambler, quietly sweeping everything off the table into the drawer, leded it, and said the game was closed.

## FROM DISTANT SOURCES.

In Mexico the city tax on bull fights is fifteen per cent. of the gross receipts. It is stated that \$10,000 was realized from this source last year.

The cats and dogs of Japan differ from the species found in almost every other country. The former have no tails and the latter are almost destitute of nose.

A VARIETY of bee found in Tasmania by a French naturalist produces honey possessing highly therapeutical properties that promises to become of great medicinal value.

Is a recent test of torpedoes boats in European waters, the French type gained ascendancy over the English, German and Russian boats for superior sea-going qualities.

According to a Chinese missionary, it will be many years before railroads will be common in China, because of the superstition of the people, which will permit of no disturbance of graves, and China, it is said, is now a vast graveyard.

It is reported that the means of acquiring wealth in New Zealand are abundant. The islands promise to become of great commercial importance through the rapidly increasing industrial enterprises and superior agricultural advantages.

AUSTRIAN farmers are compelled to organize and make constant war upon the rabbit pests. Many professional hunters have made rich harvests, and cats, weasels, pole-cats and certain mechanical inventions have been brought to bear against the destructive little animals.

The Crefeld silk manufacturers of Germany have so perfected the art of mixing cotton with silk that the cost has been greatly reduced, and the trade has recently grown to enormous dimensions. Through their skill in putting silk on the face and fine-spun cotton on the back of the fabric the prices of velvets and satins have been greatly reduced, and customers frequently imagine they are buying all silk.

MEXICAN colonization schemes are becoming quite common. A French company has acquired a grant of land in Chihuahua, sixty miles long by six miles wide, on which a colony of French and Belgian emigrants are to be settled. A large body of land in the same State, adjoining New Mexico, has been secured by a syndicate, in which American capitalists are mostly concerned, and it is to be colonized.

The troops of the Lower Rhine have of late been troubled with a food that is to be known as the "iron ration." It is a peculiar kind of bread in the shape of small cubes the size of a chocolate drop, made of fine wheat bread, strongly spiced, and circulated to keep for a long time. When taken into the mouth it quickly softens, and is both palatable and nutritious. It is chiefly intended for forest marches when there is no time for camping and cooking.

## SAPIENT SAYINGS.

Tiger boots and tight men make woe innumerable.

Mex love to hear of their power, but have an extreme dislike to be told of their duty.

A good farmer is better than a poor doctor, and a good horse-shoer is better than a poor bishop.

You will seldom find a character of peculiar finish but you will also find that it has come up through prescribed conditions—"through much tribulation."

It is a great simplicity who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

That boy who gets the man's head before he gets the man's size is not the most desirable boy. The man who keeps the boy's head on a matter how large he grows, comes close up in the race for "best man."

The Christian Intelligencer says: "In our homes we seldom have to overcome resistance, but we often let the children slip away because we do not sympathize with them. We forget how we felt when we were young. We look at facts and fancies with eyes from which experience has swept the golden glamour, and we are intolerant where we ought to be patient."

YORNO man, don't follow good advice. Just seize it and act upon it. Many men claim to be followers of the Lord, and the trouble is they spend their whole time in following, when they ought to be working with Him. That coat follows his mother, but it is because he is a coat. When he gets old enough to work, he will not be expected to follow, but he will be harnessed and put to work.—Westerlawn Phoenix.

Be logical, my son, whatever else you are. You go to the head-hunter for your hair-restorer; the doctor who prescribes for your diseased stomach is always logical; the lawyer, the preacher who exhorts you to take no thought for the morrow has taken a lease of his house for ten years. Then why shouldn't you expect a man without a cent to his name or a whole shirt to his back should be better able than any body else to tell you how poverty is to be abolished!—Boston Transcript.

## CULLED FROM THE PRESS.

EIGHT hundred dollars was recently paid for a single hen's egg by a prominent English ornithologist at a sale in London.

The inventor of the world-famous Bickcock fire-extinguisher, died recently in the San Francisco poor-house. His income was at one time \$120,000 a year.

According to authentic reports there are over twenty-two thousand families turned out of their homes in New York City each year. This number far exceeds that of the victims in the whole of Ireland.

ONE of the rarest of wild animals, a white deer, was killed a few days ago near Snowsboro mountain, Clinton County, Pa. It was nearly pure white, and one of the largest does ever killed in the region. But three white deer were ever killed before in this part of the State.

A REMARKABLE couple were lately seen in the streets of Nashville, Tenn., making purchases among the stars. The man was eight feet four inches in height and weighed only one hundred and sixty pounds. His wife's height was four feet two inches, while her weight was exactly that of her husband. They were laying presents for eight days and seven girls.

A COLORED woman and a white man met on the street at Beaufort, S. C., the other day, and the path through the mud would only permit of one passing at a time. Neither would waive the right to the first place, and they both remained in the street all day, sending for chairs and their meals, while their friends gathered about to watch the "sitting match." When the old lady sent for her mother the white man concluded he did not want to go that way, and turned back.

A YAK is going the rounds of a huge Pullman who some years ago flourished in the mining camp of the "Sierras" known as Dutch Flat, where one time pitted himself against a burro in a kicking match. He won for himself the sobriquet of "Kicking Tom," and the following was composed in memoriam of the burro:

Lay his back on his back to his back,  
Fold him in his long and spreading ears,  
For he has gone to his rest with his back  
With the music of the spheres.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold with confidence with the knowledge of its test, which weight and measure are perfectly uniform.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York

1888.

Harper's Weekly!

Illustrated.

Harper's Weekly has a well established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The richness of its editorial contents, the variety of its illustrations, the quality of its literary contents, with its large and short stories by the best and most popular writers, all make it the most popular of all newspapers, and the only one of its kind in the world.

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## NEWCOMB HOTEL.

MT. VERNON, KY.

This old and well-known hotel is still maintaining its fine reputation. Charges reasonable. Special attention to the traveling public.

J. P. NEWCOMB, Prop'r., Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Livery, Training, Feed, AND—

SALE STABLE!

Having rented the stable on Depot street, I am prepared to train and break horses on reasonable terms. Country Tourist day trade solicited.

JOHN R. CARPENTER, Stable, Ky.

WILLIS HOUSE, MAIN ST., RICHMOND, KY.

J. B. WILLIS, Proprietor.

For a good Table And clean and well furnished rooms, this hotel has no superior. Good sample rooms attached.

Rooms \$2.00 per day. 201-ly

JACKSON HOUSE, LONDON, KY.

F. B. RILEY, Proprietor.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished throughout. First-class Fare and reasonable prices. Day and night tables are met by polite Porters of this popular House.

207-61a.

1888.

TRAINING STABLE!

I, the undersigned, have in Danville, Ky., a neat Training Stable, and am prepared to break and train horses either to saddle or to harness, and to the people of Danville and adjoining counties if you have a horse that you want broke, trained or sold, and will bring it to me